

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5857

號十三月七年四十三緒光

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1908.

三拜禮 號六廿月八英港香

\$10 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 20,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.  
Kobe. TIENSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWOHAWA.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIENTSIN.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—  
For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " "  
" 3 " ..... 3% " "  
TAKEO TAKAMIOHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [13]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,500,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,500,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADEWELL HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description

of Banking and Exchange Business, receives

Money in Current Account at the

rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and

accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

5 " 3 " " "

3 " 2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [15]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £1,525,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

5 " 3 " " "

3 " 2 " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [19]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,

Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,

Tientsin, Telangana, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische

Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank, R. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank für Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Messelstein & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt

am Main, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Bay. Oppenheim & Co., Kassel, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,

München.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED, DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS,

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.  
Kobe. TIENSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWOHAWA.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIENTSIN.  
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Messelstein & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt

am Main, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Bay. Oppenheim & Co., Kassel, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,

München.

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A. KOEHN,

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SVRIA	About 26th August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NORIK	About 28th August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANITA	About 3rd Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELHI	5th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [17]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



NEW STOCK OF STRAW HATS. This Illustrates the LATEST STYLE NOW WORN. A Large Selection \$2.50 to \$4.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

### Ask for KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

And see that you get it.

SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908. [40]

### THE SAVOY, 13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS: New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [63]

### MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to— E. J. LOPES, C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [65]

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.

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1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

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1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.



## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG..... "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"..... WEDNESDAY, 26th August.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA..... "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"..... About WEDNESDAY, 26th August.

MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE..... "MANILA"..... THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 10th September.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN..... "BORNEO"..... Beginning of September.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA..... ERNEST SIMONS..... Girard..... 31st Aug. P.M.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS..... YARRA..... Sellier..... 1st Sept. at 1 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA..... VILLE DE LA CROIX..... Bailion..... 14th Sept. P.M.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS..... AUSTRALIEN..... Veron..... 15th Sept. P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.  
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival to Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1908.

## CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

## FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.  
GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.  
NAPLES..... 29

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND..... via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE..... via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER..... 13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS..... 26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

## Proposed Sailings:

QUESSANT..... 5th Sept.; CEYLAN..... 26th Nov.  
AMIRAL OLY..... 12th Oct.; MORSE..... 11th Jan., 1909.

New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.  
Intermediate class and rates of passage.  
All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WOOLWORTH LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAS" and "SANDU" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.  
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half Aug.
TJIMATAP	JAPAN	Second half Aug.	JAVA	Second half Aug.
TJIKIVI	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJILWONG	JAVA	Second half Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet &amp; Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETT &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—Free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI.  
21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 13, Bevilacqua Street, 15, Nanking Road.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

## THE DOCTOR'S SHOP.

"Come with me to the Doctor's Shop."

Mr. Brown went to Town.

There is a peculiar fascination in the array of bottles, jars, pots and boxes that adorn the shelves of the chemist's shop, but this feeling is intensified when it is in the occupancy of the Chinese Doctor. The contents of the one with its coloured liquids, powders and oils are fairly well-known, and the purposes to which they are put appreciated or otherwise, by the more intelligent of the public, to whom the symbolical writing on the prescription no longer savours of mystery, though it still conveys to the more simple patient an idea of hidden authority and unfathomable knowledge on the part of the doctor and druggist. But the contents of these porcelain jars rising tier upon tier, what secrets do they not hold unknown to the European pharmacopoeia? The heirloom of countless ages, the discoveries of savants who worked slowly and tortuously through the winding paths of knowledge, adding brick upon brick, and stone upon stone, till there arose a ponderous system of medicine, which appeals the student, who desires to devote his life to the doctoring of his brother Celestials.

To the European, who seldom cares to trouble about native ways, the medical science of the Chinese appears a mere superstructure of ignorance and fraud, and he recalls to mind such stories as the patient being instructed to swallow the paper on which the prescription is written.

The Chinese boxer after displaying his fine physical proportions in the corner plot or in the park, assures his audience that they too may become budding Sandows, if they will only use the medicine he sells, rubbing it well into the joints, and partaking daily of the valuable internal mixture he has procured at great trouble and expense. Of course it is secret, and he alone holds the key to the unique preparation.

Over the way, the medicine vendor or quack having a small flag in front, stamped with Chinese characters indicative of the numerous bodily ills he lays claim to cure, sits behind a small selection of coloured bottles and earthenware anchovies or miniature jars, in splendid isolation, contemptuous of opposition. Let Ah Chong volubly appeal to purchasers and praise the qualities of his mixtures; he is above that, and the ruse often succeeds, for there appears some unseen authority behind this portentous silence, that is so different to the noisy disputations of his clamorous competitors. But let us not confuse these charlatans with the staid family practitioner, who possesses a large store of all the known medicines and drugs in the Chinese pharmacopoeia, and whose venerable appearance induces an inward assurance of security in the breasts of his admiring patients who are visibly moved with an appreciation of his profound wisdom. Fire, air, wind and water are subdued by his remedies and their ravages curtailed. Years of study have not dimmed his eyes, and his nerve is sure as ever; besides, that impressive shake of the head that speaks volumes, common in east and west, is there with its awful significance. Some thousands of drugs, roots, and poisons are known to him, from the well-known Kola-nut or Ginseng to the secret Whi run.

To strengthen the body Leoh jong, or the horns of young deer steeped in spirit for several months, has been found most efficacious. While Yanch prepared from the pick of the white birds' nests of commerce is a purifier of the blood second to none, and certainly more powerful than dried frog skins similarly treated. For diseases of the stomach and pulmonary troubles powdered pearls are in great favour, though the price is almost prohibitive, and a troublesome tooth is removed by merely sprinkling a little of the deadly Patanchi, but it must be used with caution, for if any touch another part of the gum the second teeth will also crumble away. Colds, coughs and hoarseness may be relieved, if not completely cured by Saikat, Tatak, Linchan or Lingyam, while innumerable are the concoctions procured from such roots as jinsam, Teckjang, Tanq ee or Kum-cho, all of which contain valuable properties in cases of debility and bodily weakness. But it is an almost impossible task to name even a portion of the remedies that lie hid in the bag and white jars that show their bulging bodies to the curious and ignorant layman, or in the carefully preserved packets of roots and herbs stored in drawers that prove so valuable in relieving the miseries of man. One thing that strikes the observer is the accuracy and great care given to measuring and weighing out the exact quantities.

The feared doctors of the more important medical schools, which exist in every large town, speak with the greatest reverence of the professors at whose feet they sit; thus one will say with pride "I was a pupil of the world renowned Ah Choy of Anoy, or Yai Sang of Shanghai," in proof of ignorance of either name betokening a want of knowledge of which one ought to be heartily ashamed.

Therefore it is meet we enter the doctor's shop in a spirit of earnest inquiry mixed with profound admiration for the learning and experience of the aged professor of Eccepius.

## MEN SOLD LIKE MULES.

## CONVICT-LEASING IN AMERICA.

A painful light has been thrown on the State convict-leasing system practised in the South by testimony heard before the legislative investigation committee at present sitting in Atlanta, says the Times New York correspondent. In one State prison farm convicts were, according to the highest bidder for their services, (One convict was leased out in exchange for seven negroes because he had clerical ability; a white boy was also leased and shipped to work for spilling coffee on a boy; a convict was working on a farm; convicts were used in the building of the Florida coast-line).

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW,

the 27th August, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS and MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS SIDEWALLS and DRAWERS, WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, TIENTSIN CARPETS and RUGS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.

Also One COTTAGE PIANO by Collard & Collard;

AND Two SINGLE BRASS BEDSTEADS. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th August, 1908. [778]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. ROBINSON, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

FRIDAY,

the 28th August, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., within her residence, No. 3, Century Crescent, Kennedy Road,

THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Particulars from Catalogue. On view on the 26th instant.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [779]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 29th August, 1908, at 11 A.M., at The Pacific Mail S.S. Coy.'s Godown, West Point,

One Pair off by 30ft. SMOOTH ROLLS COLLAR OILING,

One Pair off by 30ft. SMOOTH ROLLS COLLAR OILING,

8 OILING COLLARS 3/4in. BORE, (Suitable for a Flour Mill).

N.B.—The maker is The Wolf Co. Flour Mill Machinery Makers, Chambersburg P.A., U.S.A.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [780]

## Intimations.

## THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 81, Piccadilly (the centre of Club-land), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas; Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 81, Piccadilly, W.

Lot 1st, 19th August, 1908. [780]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 175 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [781]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TARTARUS) FORM.

CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.

NO. 3. NOW DESPAIR. NO. 4. CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.

NO. 5. CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.

NO. 6. CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.

NO. 7. CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.

NO. 8. CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.

NO. 9. CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.

NO. 10. CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.

NO. 11. CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.

NO. 12. CURE NO. 1. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO. 2. SUFFERER.







## Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

Our STONE  
GINGER  
BEER

is brewed only from the finest  
Jamaica Ginger.

Pure, Wholesome and  
Refreshing.

It has, since its introduction,  
steadily gained in popularity, and  
we may now fairly claim it to be  
unrivalled.

## PRICE

75 cents per doz.

Bottles charged for, at \$1.20 per  
dozen and credited in full on being  
returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA,  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

## NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in  
the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH should be  
addressed to the Editor, 1, The Hongkong  
Telegraph Building, and should be accompanied by the  
Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to the Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contributions.

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world is 10 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-  
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1908.

COMPETITION IN EASTERN  
SHIPYARDS.

The recent successes of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., over the other Far Eastern shiprepairing yards, in connection with contracts from the Philippine Government, has aroused criticisms in Singapore through the failure of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board in securing the awards from the Manila Government. The tenders from the Singapore Docks were in both instances—as regards the construction of steel barges, and the overhauling of the *Seaward*—far in excess of either the figures submitted by the Hongkong company or its rival in the Northern port. The bids from the latter companies were within ten per cent of each other, while that submitted by the Tanjong Pagar Docks was far in excess of the successful tenderers. The *Straits Times* is assuming, and rightly so, the position of advocates for the local industrial establishment. It quoted, last week, our Manila correspondent's communication furnishing details of the competitive bids, and in a leading article sought to justify the higher figures submitted by the management of Tanjong Pagar. In a more recent issue it reverted to the subject, and, in the course of its animadversions, observed editorially:—"A few days ago, we referred to statements emanating from Manila in regard to the submission of estimates for construction and repairing work by the staff of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board. According to these statements, the Singapore estimates far exceeded those of Hongkong and Shanghai, but it was not shown that the Singapore estimates were not for precisely similar work, a fact which rendered a comparison of prices fallacious and misleading. Now we have a

statement in a Batavia newspaper, which appears to indicate a desire on the part of somebody to raise a malevolent influence against the Singapore dockyard. The Dutch armoured cruiser *Koningin Regentes* returned to Batavia recently, after undergoing a fortnight's thorough overhaul at Tanjong Pagar. The *Jawa Bode* alleges that the amount charged for the work was \$22,000, but that the Dock Board had to be content with \$15,000. Then follows an expression of wonder that Batavia does not have facilities for docking and repairing vessels of the *Koningin Regentes* class, which have to be docked twice a year at Singapore at heavy cost. Our Batavia contemporary also alleges inaccessibility of the Singapore docks at certain states of the tide. In view of the above and other recent statements dealing with seeming discrepancies in Tanjong Pagar accounts, we thought fit to investigate this instance, especially because the *Jawa Bode* has a semi-official standing in Batavia, and its statements might be accepted as authentic. We have it on absolutely the best authority that the statement of the *Jawa Bode* is not only grossly inaccurate but is tinged with a malicious intent which should be exposed in the interests of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board. We trust the Board will take the necessary action in the matter, and that they will see to it that the *Jawa Bode* is compelled to publish a contradiction of its misstatement. The relations of the Tanjong Pagar authorities with the Dutch Naval Department have always been so essentially satisfactory that the Dutch authorities make a point of sending the cruisers for overhaul here because of the efficiency of the Tanjong Pagar staff. The extent of the repairs which the Dutch Government has placed and continues to place in the hands of the Board demonstrates that the work executed here has their acceptance, and that they are satisfied with the reasonableness of the charges. In the case of the *Koningin Regentes*, the work was of an extensive nature. Tenders were submitted by the shipbuilding department of Tanjong Pagar for the work required to be done. The tender was accepted with alacrity by the responsible officers as being much less than was anticipated. We understand that the actual cost of the work executed, based on the agreed tenders previously accepted, was \$14,000 odd; and on the completion of the work, which was certified to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the ship, a cheque in full settlement of the Board's account was duly received to the last cent, without any deduction, alteration or allowances whatsoever, nor was there even a suggestion of any alteration of the account. We are pleased to be able to publish this contradiction of the *Jawa Bode's* statement, and we shall expect that journal, in common honesty, to publish the correction." So far for the Batavian contract with which the China dockyard companies have no concern. Reverting to the Manila contract for the repair of the little cruiser *Andanado* after quoting a letter by El Varadero de Manila in the *Manila Times* in explanation of the disparity between the local and Shanghai tenders, our Singapore contemporary concludes:—"In our recent comments we inferred that apparently there was a difficulty in finding out precisely what work and material the Manila authorities wanted. Although tenders were called for, the requirements do not appear to have been set out specifically, and much was left to 'general instructions,' and it was the interpretation of these 'general instructions' which evidently accounted for the enormous differences in the quoted prices. Tendering under these conditions partook more or less of a gamble, and we would advise abstention from participation in such gambles if the prices are to be quoted against the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board. We have no doubt that, point for point, Tanjong Pagar could do the work as cheaply as Hongkong or Shanghai if estimates were based on exact specifications; and unless tendering is put upon that basis we fail to see what good purpose is to be gained in dealing with the Manila authorities." The deduction drawn by the Singapore journal is hardly correct when the success which had attended the efforts of the Tanjong Pagar Board is recalled. It will be within the recollection of our friends in the sister Colony that the Southern docks about four years ago managed to wrest a large job by way of repairs and overhauling from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. which stood second lowest amongst the bidders for repairing the big transport *Wright* which limped into Manila Bay on her voyage out from America. Numerous tenders were put on that occasion including a few from the Japanese dockyards. That Singapore is capable of competing with Hongkong is a moot point. Soon after the expropriation of the Tanjong Pagar Docks a special commissioner was deputed to Hongkong to inquire into the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry of this Colony. We are not far wrong in stating that that official's report did not represent Hongkong at a disadvantage. Since then the Hongkong yards have been considerably improved and enlarged, and in this matter of cheap labour Hongkong has a limitless supply to fall back upon; if we may except such times of emergency as that which has resulted since the July typhoon.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th August.  
The cotton piece goods guild in Canton has recently revised the regulations regarding the Japanese boycott for the observation of all its members.

## VILLAGE ROBBERY.

On the 21st instant a gang of over thirty robbers attacked Kwai-chow village, in Shun (a district). The robbers ransacked several houses and made away with two children besides a large quantity of booty.

## FLOOD SUFFERERS.

It is ascertained, at the meeting held yesterday by the Central Relief Committee, that, up to the end of the present moon, the number of sufferers by the recent flood in the district riverine districts, as reported to Canton, is about 800,000. The Committee is now making arrangements to distribute the funds collected among the unfortunate. The Relief Committee has in hand altogether a sum of about \$15,000 which were received from local residents, Hongkong and other places.

## NEW KWANGCHOW PREFECT

Expectant Prefect Ku Kuo Chung has been appointed Kwangchow Prefect, in succession to Chan-Mong Tsang, who has been appointed Tatal for the Development of Industries in Canton. This newly appointed official will assume charge of office about the beginning of the ninth moon.

## "ON THE MARK"

INTOXICATED "BOY" DETECTS CRIME FOR THE POLICE.

A very good story was told to Mr. J. H. Kemp (senior police magistrate) in the Police Court, to-day, when three men were arraigned in the dock—two being charged with obtaining a quantity of clothing under false pretences, and the third, a house "boy" named Chan-Sing, with being drunk and disorderly.

Last evening, Chan-Sing, having partaken of a drop too much of his master's wine, or may be it was whisky, started out for a walk. As he was staggering up Lower Lascar Row he met a Chinaman coming towards him with a parcel in his hand. Helelo, is that frame of mind bordering on boldness, as Chan stopped the man and inquired what he had in the parcel.

"A cloth," replied the coolie.  
"Is that so?" queried the inquisitive Chan.  
"Then we will go halves," he said.  
"Why should I go halves with you?" demanded the coolie.

"Because I want half, and I am going to get half," shouted the staggering individual.

A district watchman, who had been listening to the conversation, and hearing the word "halves" mentioned so frequently, came to the conclusion that they were two robbers quarrelling over the spoils, and both men were arrested and taken to the Central Police Station, both being accused of the unlawful possession.

After an hour or so of inquiry Sergeant Lee got to the bottom of the matter. Chan-Sing was placed in a cell on a charge of being drunk and disorderly only. The coolie confessed that he and another, who was later arrested, forged an order and obtained the clothing from a shop at 194 Queen's Road East, which was found to be correct. And so two swindlers were brought to justice, who otherwise might have got away untouched.

The two coolies were each sentenced to one month's hard labour, while Chan-Sing, the "detective" was dealt with leniently. He was fined a dollar.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The annual report of the Tungku medical missionary hospital, in connection with the Rhenish Missionary Society, for 1907, has been issued.

The General Opium Prohibiting Administration of Wuchang has requested the Hankow Customs to take note that the opium dens at Hankow and Nanyang will be closed before the end of the 8th moon.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications proposes to send students to Italy to study wireless telegraphy. H. E. Yuan Shi Kai is requested to make arrangements with the Italian Minister at Peking on the matter.

This revenue of the Government of India continues to show signs of depression due to the famine. Not only are the railway receipts seriously behind those of last year, but returns from other sources of civil revenue are also short by half a crore of rupees in the three months ended June 30 for which figures were published on July 24.

FUNG KAN, a coolie, of 120, Station Street South, Yau-mai-ti was sent to goal for a fortnight for diverting and breaching cargo on board the H. A. L. steamer *Dravida*. Fung was seen to remove the lid off a case and to extract a bottle of Konigh Fuchingen water, valued at thirty cents. The second officer of the ship—Mr. Otto Hennig—prosecuted.

It is seldom that we hear of tricks being played on dentists, but that is what occurred last night. At about nine o'clock a lad named Wan Fuk (19) walked boldly into a dental parlour at 51, Temple Street North, Yau-mai-ti, and asked to have a tooth extracted. The dentist told him to return on the morrow when the troublesome molar could be examined. A few minutes after Wan had taken his departure the dentist discovered that one of his patients had disappeared. He placed it on the table just before Wan entered. On his way to the police station to report the matter he met Wan standing near a stall holding an instrument in his hand which he was offering for sale. Wan, in due course, appeared in the Police Court, to-day, charged with theft, and will have to face him three weeks' hard labour.

## OPHEAVAL IN A CLUB.

Everything does not seem to be as it should be between the members of the "Hong Yuen" Club, of 72, Wellington Street. The good old times that office "boys" house "boys" coolies and cooks used to have among themselves; the *dear* dinners they gave to their friends look like coming to an untimely end. And all through what? It may be asked. Simply because one of the members—a sailing man—took it upon himself to clear the club of some of its furniture. What happened? The club committee alleged that the furniture had been stolen; the sailing individual maintained that the club never owned such property. The furniture he purchased, himself and lent them to the club, and therefore he had a right to claim the same whenever he liked and then the upheaval started.

The result was that an indignation meeting was called by the rest of the members to discuss the question, which still remained unsettled up to this morning, when the matter was taken before Mr. J. R. W. (second police magistrate) to arbitrate.

Ng Shui Hing, the manager of the club, prosecuted Pau Tai Tai, the proprietor of the steamship *Shoku Maru*, for theft. The charge alleged that the proprietor "voluntarily and feloniously stole eight blackwood chairs and four tea tables" belonging to the club on the 6th instant.

Mr. Reginald Harding appeared to prosecute; while Mr. W. J. Daniel, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the defence.

The story of the complainant was that he was manager of the "Hong Yuen" Club, of Wellington Street. Among other property belonging to the club were eight blackwood chairs and eight tea tables, which were missed on the 6th instant.

Gross-examination—Witness was the accountant of the club, which position he took on when the previous accountant left. Witness knew the defendant, and knew also that he was a good friend of the late accountant.

Mr. Daniel—Had this furniture been paid for when you took up the accountancy of the club?

Witness—Yes, all.  
Have you got the club's accounts showing the purchase of this furniture?—Yes.

The books were produced, but there was no mention in detail of any particulars by the club. The only entry that appeared was "To Furniture."

Mr. Daniel handed the books across to his interpreter for examination. Mr. Harding objected to this, and suggested that what information was wanted should be obtained from the witness. No notice was taken, which brought forth the following rejoinder from Mr. Harding:—"Who is giving evidence? Your interpreter or the witness?"

The matter was then dropped, and the case continued. Proceeding, under cross-examination, the witness said that when defendant took away the furniture he did not know. The taking away of the furniture was done in the night—there was no action on the part of the defendant as a "thief in the night." The furniture was paid for by the club. Witness was not present when defendant removed the furniture.

Mr. Harding (to witness)—Where do you work in the day time?—At Esababhy's.

You are not at the club in the day time?—No.

So the best time to enter the club was in the day when nobody is there?—Yes.

A member of the club of a year's standing spoke to getting the furniture from the Kwong Sang furniture shop, and paying for them. He was present when the furniture was removed from the club. There were only two persons in the club at the time—witness and the cook. Witness objected to the furniture being removed, but defendant said nothing; he simply gave the coolie the order to clear out the furniture. Witnesses went and reported the matter to the police, but when they returned to the club the defendant and the furniture had gone. That night the members of the club held an indignation meeting and speeches were made. From a street coolie the "agitator" learnt that defendant had taken the furniture to the Hang Loong Tong.

The Court—How did the club start? Did you borrow money to start it?

The witness, who alleged that he was one of the promoters, said that a subscription of \$5 was made among the members.

How much money did it take to start a club?—\$5.

Did you get into debt?—Only with the furniture shop.

When you handed over the accounts was the club solvent?—It was.

Has the club ever had to borrow money?—During my time, no.

To your knowledge?—I don't know.

You have never attended any meeting of the club when it was decided to borrow money?—No.

I am told that this morning negotiations were proceeding to withdraw the summons?—That is so.

Can you tell me what those negotiations were?—I don't know.

Mr. Harding suggested that the complainant should be called to answer that question. Complainant, when called, said that he was approached by the other side to settle the matter. Defendant did not go personally to the complainant. He sent a man named Wong.

The question of settling the matter was put before a meeting, but no decision had been arrived at, as there were only two or three members who attended the meeting.

Mr. Webb—It has been suggested that you were willing to pay him for the furniture, deducting what he owed to the club?

Complainant—I did not.

Mr. Daniel submitted that the furniture was the property of his client. He had paid for them himself, consequently they were his. He had lent them to the club and was at liberty to remove them when he liked.

His Worship came to the conclusion that the charge was unfounded, and discharged the accused.

## RING TABLE, SAHIB.

INDIAN CONVICTED—SERGEANT COMMENDED.

A remarkable narrative of how an Indian—one Bhola Singh—attempted to bribe a police sergeant into allowing him to run a gambling shop at Cheung-chau, New Territory, was unfolded at the Police Court, to-day.

About a week ago Bhola Singh went to Cheung-chau and applied to Sergeant Gordon, the officer in charge, for permission to open a gambling house, which was to contain two ring tables, he said. The sergeant gave the Indian to understand that it was against the law, and refused to listen any further to the Indian's pleadings. Bhola Singh took his departure looking very downcast, but turned up again yesterday morning carrying two boxes. One of the boxes contained his gambling paraphernalia, and the other a dozen bottles of beer! He walked into the station with a smile of contentedness on his face. He handed the box of beer to the sergeant, who at the time was ignorant as to its contents, and proceeded to leave the station with the other box, no doubt fully convinced in his own mind that everything was all right, and that he could start the gambling shop right away. As the Indian reached the door, Sergeant Gordon called him back and asked him what he had given him the box for.

"I've brought beer, sahib. Belong for ring table, sahib!" was the reply. The man was promptly given a cell.

This morning, he appeared before the magistrate, charged with offering a bribe to a public servant. This charge was proved. In passing sentence, Mr. Kemp highly commended Sergeant Gordon for doing his duty in so well a manner, and said that he did not know what would have happened had the defendant succeeded in getting his desire in such a village as that.

The Indian was ordered to pay a fine of \$50, or in default to go to goal for a period of six weeks.

## STORY OF AN ARMED ROBBERY.

TWO ARRESTED; SIX AT LARGE.

The story of a very daring armed robbery was heard at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, which brought to light a rather instance of the devil-may-care character of some Chinese at out of the way stations in China.

In this case, the chief actors were a band of eight desperadoes, two of whom were placed in the dock this afternoon, the remaining six having successfully evaded the clutches of the law.

Mr. R. E. Lyons, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the prosecution, and in outlining the alleged facts of the case, he said that this was a case of armed robbery, which was perpetrated on the night of the 7th anniversary of this year. The scene of the outrage was the village Tin Foo Tow, in the Panyu district. On the night in question, a large band of robbers, six or eight in number, broke open the house of one Hang Chee Tak, a farmer. Two of them carried to the robbers and the rest were armed with revolvers. They found the master of the house, Hang Chee Tak, and warned him to keep quiet or threatened to shoot him. They came as the old man was entering his son's room, the latter being the only other occupant of the house, who having left a few hours previously. They followed him, and made both him and his son kneel down, at the same time admonishing them to keep perfect silence. They then ransacked the premises, and took possession of \$128 in subsidiary coins, which was kept in the room where the son slept. They then took their departure. In concluding, prosecutor stated that the witnesses he was about to call had every opportunity of watching what had taken place in the house and were able to identify the prisoners. The accused have been known for a great many years in their native district.

Evidence was taken and the case remanded.

## MARINK COURT.

GERMAN SKIPPER FINED.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Captain C. L. M. Willoughby, master of the Government s.s. *St. Mary*, charged Rudolf Hajje, master of the German s.s. *Hilary*, with unlawfully allowing rubbish to be thrown from his ship at 11 a.m. yesterday. Defendant denied the charge. It was stated by the prosecutor at 11 a.m. yesterday morning, while he was cross in the harbour, he noticed that ashes were being dumped overboard from defendant's ship through a square port on her portside. There was a European at the time leaning over the rail and watching the refuse in the act of being thrown over the ship's side. He was quite certain they were ashes. When the port was tried up, the ashes began to fall out, and they were then shovelled overboard by someone he could not see.

Defendant's statement was to the effect that he asked his engineers and officers about the matter on receiving the summons, and the answer he got was that they knew nothing of it. Neither was he in a position to offer any explanation.

A fine of \$50 was imposed.

A poor woman is not an ungenerous class, says our native contemporary. A widow aged over fifty gave out forty dollars to be subscribed to the flood relief funds. On inquiry she stated that the amount is gathered from surplus of her daily working, and owing to the suffering condition of the people from flood, she thought it her duty to render assistance. The native contemporary adds "such action on the part of the widow will also lead the mild-mannered foreigners to come to help—*Hankow Daily News*."

## A FREE MAN.

PRISONER GIVEN LIBERTY AFTER SERVING FIVE YEARS.

After serving a sentence of five, out of the seven years' hard labour, which had been passed on him at the Criminal Sessions of May, 1903, by Sir Henry Birkley (then acting as Chief Justice), Ho Hing, a shopkeeper, received the sum of \$9.10, which he had earned for work done in prison, and was given his liberty at an early hour this morning. As soon as he stepped out of the prison gate, a free man once more, he was taken to the Criminal Investigation Department, and instructed as to the duties of a ticket-of-leave man, which meant that for a certain period he had to report himself monthly at the nearest police station. He was then released.

Ho Hing was the master of a grocer's shop at No. 205, Queen's Road West, and appeared to have been doing a fairly good business. Early in the month of April, 1903, Ho Hing insured his premises with the Meiji Insurance Co. for \$1,000. The amount, however, in the morning of the 18th April—just a few days after the place had been covered by insurance, a fire broke out. When the brigade arrived on the scene it was discovered that the flames were confined to the basement while the ground floor was untouched, but the doors of the first and second floors were on fire. With the aid of some coolies, the slight outbreak was put out. "The simultaneous outbreak of fire in the basement, first and second floors, and not on the ground floor, aroused the suspicion of the officers, and a search was instituted. On the staircase of the first floor a large quantity of wood and rags, thoroughly saturated with kerosene, was found, and in the kitchen of the second floor there were also rags saturated with kerosene. In the face of this, the master and his wife were arrested. They were both convicted, the woman being sentenced to three years.

Ho Hing was looking well when seen this morning. He appeared very happy on gaining his release, and was very communicative. He admitted setting fire to the house, and smilingly added:—"If I wasn't caught I would have got that \$2,000."

## CONTRACTOR IN DEBT.

CONSENTS TO JUDGMENT AND INTEREST.

A claim for \$500, due on a promissory note, was brought against Chan Ah Keng, the well-known building contractor, by the Kwong Yau Sin firm, of 315, Des Voeux Road Central. The promissory note was dated 31st March last.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff firm. Mr. A. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, for the defendant.

When the case was called Mr. Grist asked for an adjournment on the ground that the plaintiff was not present. He said he thought his client had made a mistake and gone to the Police Court.

Mr. Justice Compagno—Why?

Mr. Grist replied that they were such ridiculous people that they would go anywhere.

Mr. Holborow said that if an adjournment was allowed he would want costs for to-day's attendance.

To this Mr. Grist objected, saying that his friend had no defence to offer, and that he had attended in the hope that the plaintiff would not appear. He knew that the defendant wanted to consent to judgment.

Mr. Holborow—If my friend wants us to consent to judgment, we will do so on terms.

Mr. Grist—I can't consent, unless interest is given. My client wants interest on his money.

Mr. Holborow consented to pay interest at the rate of eight per cent, and a stay of fourteen days was granted with liberty to apply.

## THE RUSSIAN FLAG IN THE EAST.

NEW FAR EASTERN SERVICES.

Notwithstanding the disastrous results of the recent war in the Far East, Russia is apparently determined not to abandon her shipping trade there.

The principal provisions of a measure which has been passed by the Duma empower the Minister of Trade to conclude a contract with the Volunteer Fleet according to which the latter shall receive from the Government a subvention of 6,000,000 roubles for a period of eleven years.

In return for this the Volunteer Fleet engaged to establish two new lines:

Vladivostok-Tsushima, twice weekly for a total distance of 10,280 sea miles; and

Vladivostok-Shanghai, calling at Fusan and Nagasaki once a week, 118,560 sea miles.

New steamers are to be built for these services in Russian yards, but one of the clauses of the contract provides that during the first sixteen months of the Volunteer Fleet the lines may be worked by vessels flying a foreign flag. In support of the proposals the Minister of Trade urged that, in no circumstances could the whole of the trade in the Far East be allowed to pass into Japanese hands, and that it was the duty of the Russian people to make every sacrifice in order to keep the Russian flag flying on the Pacific.

This new subsidy will to some extent compensate the Volunteer Fleet, several of whose vessels it will be remembered made themselves particularly disagreeable to British shipping during the Russo-Japanese War, for the abandonment of its service between Lihai and New York.

Owing to keen German competition, combined with severe rate cutting, the flag made a loss of 300,000 roubles in 1907, and 600,000 roubles in 1907. For similar reasons the Russian East Asiatic Company was also compelled to suspend its Asiatic service. It is anticipated that the opening of the Volunteer Fleet will now be confined to the Pacific and the Pacific.



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## HUANGPU CONSERVANCY.

## COMMISSION HELD UP.

REFUSAL OF COMMISSIONER HOBSON TO SIGN THE COMMISSION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th August, 3.30 p.m.

The Huangpu Conservancy Commission has been held up owing to the refusal of Mr. H. E. Hobson, Commissioner, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, to sign the Commission.

## THE PEKING ARREST.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 25th August.

In reference to the arrest of the alleged Japanese deserter outside Legation boundaries in Peking, the Waiwupu and the Japanese Charge d'Affaires will probably arrive at an amicable settlement.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

INQUIRY BY CHINESE MINISTERS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 25th August.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers accredited to Foreign countries to institute inquiries into and report on the various forms of constitutional government obtaining in those countries respectively.

## CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

THE NATIONALIZATION SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 25th August.

Almost all the shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration have been called in.

The President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to withhold the offer of further premiums for the shares.

[Rover's.]

## The Russian Navy.

LONDON, 24th August.

The Russian Government have adopted plans of a Hamburg firm for the construction of new battleships of twenty thousand tons displacement, 21½ knots speed, and armed with twelve-inch guns.

## Wireless Telephony.

Mr. De Forrest, who has engaged the Eiffel Tower, has now secured the use of a tower in New York, 680 feet high, as the American terminal for wireless telephony, not telegraphy as at first reported.

Later.

## Holland and Venezuela.

Holland, replying to Venezuela, insists on Venezuela rescinding various decrees harmful to trade at Caracas.

## Morocco.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Tangier amid popular rejoicing.

While it is expected that France will continue her policy in Morocco regardless of the change of Sultans, the French Governmental organs agree that Mulai Hafid cannot be recognized until a new European conference has met and consented to conclude an agreement with him.

## Macedonia.

Great Britain has taken no steps to recall the British gendarmerie officers in Macedonia, preferring to await the conclusion of a unanimous international agreement.

Russian naval officers have subscribed for a wreath of silver flowers to be hung on the monument to the Japanese dead at Port Arthur. The wreath is said to be 3½ ft. high, and to be beautifully chiselled. It bears the inscription "From the Russians to the brave men of the Japanese Navy who fell at Port Arthur."

## PITIFUL SCENE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

UNDESIRABLES Huddled together on the verandah awaiting transportation.

A large number of undesirables, who had been deported from the British Settlements and Saigon, were to be seen this morning huddled together on the verandah of the Central Police Station, where they had been placed by the police on account of the rain, and there to remain, perhaps, for a week awaiting transportation, owing to the absence of any proper accommodation. The scene was a most pitiful one. In view of the fact that Hongkong is the dumping ground for the undesirables of the neighbouring ports, it behoves the Government, in the name of humanity, to have erected some shed wherein to accommodate these men, most of whom are not in the best of health, instead of allowing them to exist in the open in all kinds of weather, which everyone should know is not conducive to better one's ailments.

This morning, seventy-two of these men were landed in the Colony. Sixty-eight arrived on the steamer *Kiunpau* from Saigon, and the remaining four from the 'traits Settlements by the *Glouglou*. Detective Sergeant Geo. Watt is having a busy time taking the fingerprints and descriptions of all these men for the records preparatory to sending them to 'new pastures.'

## FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF ITS INTRODUCTION.

Reviewing the history of the introduction of foreign capital, the *Toyo Keizai* remarks that the influx of money from abroad in any appreciable degree did not begin until after the conclusion of the Japan-China War. The earliest instance of borrowing from abroad in the Meiji era was a loan by the government in 1870 of one million pounds sterling at 9 per cent. interest for railway purposes. Subsequently, in 1873, the government raised a foreign loan to the amount of £2,400,000 at 7 per cent. interest for the purpose of buying up the pension bonds that were awarded the samurai and others when the feudal system of government was abolished. After the two instances above mentioned there was a gap of many years during which no attempt was made at the introduction of foreign capital. In fact, utilisation of foreign funds was regarded by many with feelings of dread and misgiving, and as a thing to be avoided rather than encouraged. While the Japan-China war was in progress Dr. Amano (who is now the Editor of the *Toyo Keizai*) came forward with a proposition in which he advocated the raising of the necessary war expenditure by means of a foreign loan. This, however, evoked a chorus of protests from all sides, and Dr. Amano's proposal was strongly condemned as jeopardising the independence of the country and likely to bring it to the position of debilitated Egypt. Such was the general view prevalent amongst the people at the time regarding the introduction of foreign capital. But the successful conclusion of the war with China, and the recognition of Japan by the world as a strong Power in the Far East, swept away the old-fashioned ideas as to the introduction of foreign capital and heralded the dawn of a new era. In 1897 43 million yen worth of domestic loan bonds were sold abroad; in 1899 a loan of 10 million yen sterling, bearing 4 per cent. interest, was raised in London; and three years later 50 million yen of domestic bonds were further sold abroad. The Russo-Japanese War paved the way to a freer access to foreign capital. During the three years ending 1906 foreign loans to the tune of 1,000 million yen were raised not only in London, as was formerly the case, but in Paris, New York, and Berlin as well.

Side by side with the introduction of foreign money by the Government a similar venture by private concerns has met with success. The total amount of foreign capital borrowed by the Government and private organisations during the past decade will not fall below 1,500 or 1,600 million yen. The acquisition by Japan of 300 million yen of war indemnity from China benefited the country as much as it injured economic circles. Again the policy of keeping in London the indemnity fund received from China considerably raised the financial credit of Japan in the eyes of foreign capitalists. This must have been the reason that the sales of 40 million yen of bonds in London in 1897 and the raising of a loan for 10 millions in the same market in 1899 met with signal success. The achievement of Treaty Revision, the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and other events that followed have contributed towards enhancing the position of Japan, financially as well as politically. The great readiness with which the foreign capitalist responded to Japan's call for capital during the late war with Russia will be still vivid in the memory of many. There can be little question that this current, once set in motion, will continue to flow in greater volume and with ever-increasing speed, though it may be subject to periodical fluctuations. It is the fundamental principle of economics that capital should move in the direction where a higher rate of interest prevails. In Japan there are many undertakings such as railways, harbour works, and general industries, which are awaiting development, and for these purposes Japan is prepared to pay a higher rate of interest on capital borrowed than prevails in Europe and America. The wider the knowledge the foreign capitalist possesses as regards Japan the greater the amount of foreign funds that will be introduced into the country. It is true that there has been a check to the influx of foreign money of late owing to a combination of various causes, but it is nothing but a passing phenomenon. Signs are not wanting that an improvement has already set in, and there is no doubt that the introduction of foreign capital will in the future take place with more vigour and activity than ever before.

[Japan Chronicle.]

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

## FOURTH MEETING.

The programme of the fourth meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 29th inst., (weather permitting) is as follows:—  
1.—4.05 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP. For all China ponies. Winners at the gymkhana meetings this season of a race or races other than races confined to subscription griffins of this or any season and Tientsin griffins. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented, and 2nd prize \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Brutton's Kingston, 150 lbs.

Mr. W. J. Gieson's Ard Patrick, 157 lbs.

Mr. T. F. Hough's Corrie, 145 lbs.

Mr. T. F. Hough's Sidler Dhu, 148 lbs.

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs.

Mr. P. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 155 lbs.

Mr. Medico's Sofraro Rose, 152 lbs.

2.—4.20 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first, 3 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd prize \$15. (Hall entrance fees to go to winner.)

3.—4.40 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a mile. For China ponies, hacks and polo ponies passed as such by the committee of the Club. Catch weights 13 st. To be ridden by riders who have been the *Ipai Jide* owners of such ponies for at least one calendar month immediately preceding the gymkhana and who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China. Open to members of the Jockey and Polo Clubs and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winning ponies in the welter races at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd gymkhana, this season to carry 7 lbs. extra for each win. Penalties accumulative. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize presented and 2nd prize \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. W. B. Rives' Kirkdale, 150 st.

Mr. L. K. Lesson's Soudan (late Forster), 140 st.

Mr. G. E. Merrill's Kirguzun, 130 st.

4.—5.00 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP.—For China ponies subscription griffins of any season and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and for the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented, and 2nd prize \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Cryadust's Poney, 152 lbs.

Mr. R. Hanc's Chasticeur, 157 lbs.

Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 153 lbs.

Mr. Medico's Sofraro Rose, 150 lbs.

5.—5.20 p.m.—BENDING RACE.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the Club.

Mr. Brutton's Kingston, 150 lbs.

Mr. Darius' Rubber Tree, 157 lbs.

Mr. Dryadust's Earthquake, 161 lbs.

Mr. W. J. Gieson's Ard Patrick, 157 lbs.

Mr. T. F. Hough's Corrie, 145 lbs.

Mr. T. F. Hough's Sidler Dhu, 148 lbs.

Mr. H. E. Large's Blotting Pad, 149 lbs.

Mr. P. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 155 lbs.

Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 151 lbs.

Mr. G. E. Merrill's Mainstay, 150 lbs.

Mr. Reinbeck's Maryland, 157 lbs.

THE historic mansion Darley Hall, near Oakham, has been gutted by fire. The loss is estimated at £50,000. Amongst the house party at the time of the disaster was Mr. Winston Churchill, who, in assisting the firemen, had a narrow escape. Much historic tapestry, letters from Oliver Cromwell, and other relics have been destroyed.

THE SILEX R.M.S. *Empress of China*, which left Hongkong on 25th ult., and Yokohama on 28th inst., arrived in New York on 23rd inst., thus making a transit of 59 days from Hongkong to New York.

THE SILEX R.M.S. *Empress of India* left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on 24th inst. for Victoria and Vancouver.

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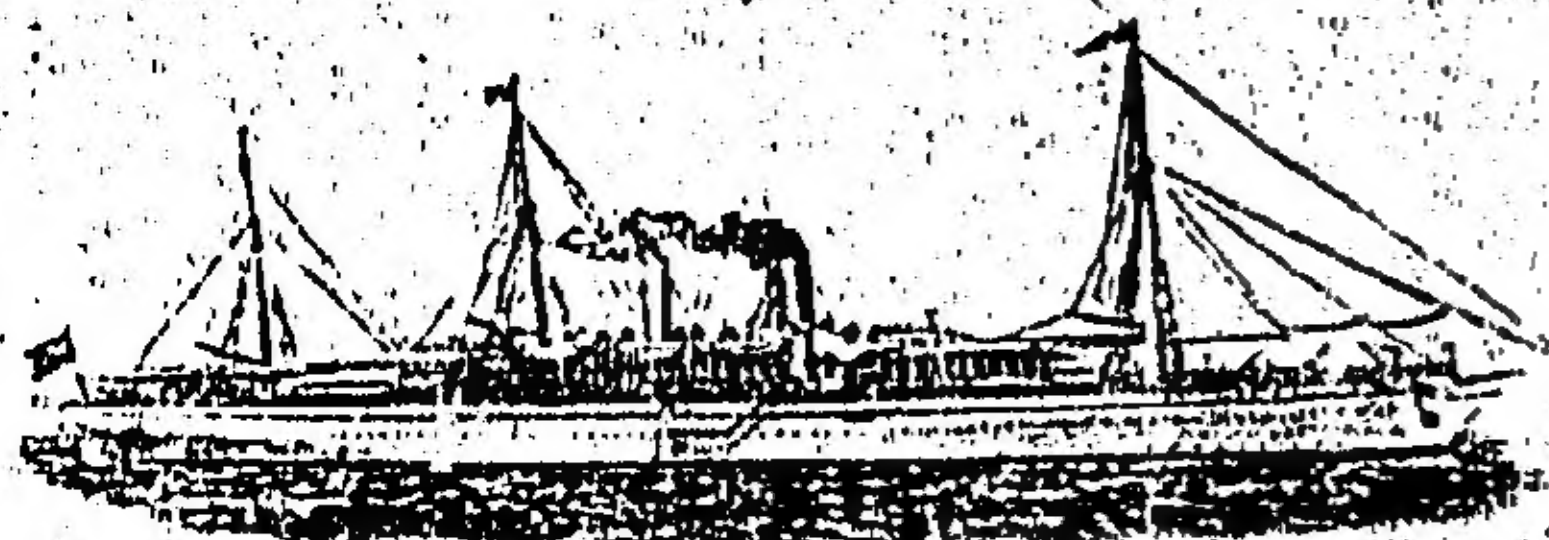
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Shipping-Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury-Speed-Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

Ship	Tonnage	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th	Sept. 26th
"LENNOX"	3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 10th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 18th	Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,100	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 27th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. S.S. "MONTEAGLE", "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with the Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class: via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £7.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways... £40. " £42

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line. R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China or Japan Governments.

For further information: M. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China &c., 151, Corner Paddar Street and Praya, Opposite Black Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Ship	Destination	Day	Time
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI HAI	CHONGSHING	SATURDAY, 29th Aug.	4 P.M.
WEI HAI	CHONGSHING	MONDAY, 31st Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, 1st Sept.	3 P.M.
SCAPOR, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	FRIDAY, 4th Sept.	4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 4th Sept.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 8th Sept.	Noon
S'GAPOR, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	SATURDAY, 12th Sept.	3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. Occurring 14 DAYS. The steamers Kaitung, Namsang and Fookwang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 26th August, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Ship	Destination	Day	Time
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	27th Aug.	9 A.M.
SWATOW, WEI HAI, CHEFOO & TIEN IN	"KUROHAW"	28th "	4 P.M.
AMOI, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YICHOHAW"	28th "	"
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	29th "	"
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	2nd Sept.	"
TRIALIA	"TIMING"	2nd "	"
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NAVOHAW"	2nd "	"

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons. AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloons Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 26th August, 1903.



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	1540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 29th Aug. at Noon
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 5th Sept. at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1903.

Shipping-Steamers.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDR-MAYO" On 19th September, 1903.

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Office on SATURDAY, the 31st September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Mongolia, 10,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Egypt due in London on 17th October, 1903.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1903.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

Capt. J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a daily certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

Captain G. C. Cundy, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

Surgeons and Stewardess carried. For Freight and Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWN.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey... 34. Meals... 1.35 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YONG ON S.S. CO., LD.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.

No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th Aug. 1903.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 22nd August, 100 cts. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Item	Price
Best sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Shiu	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	13
" Soup, Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	28
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung	20
Bullock's Brisket—Kao... per set	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	58
" Head—Ngau Tau	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Kook	7
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mai	17
" Liver—Ngau Coi	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-kook	100
Mutton Chop—Yeung Fai Kwai	22
" Leg—Yeung Poi	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
" Pig's Chittlings—Chi chung	24
" Brains—Chi Kow	2
" Feet—Chi Kook	12
" Fry—Chi Chuk	13
" Head—Chi Tau	14
" Heart—Chi Sum	10
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	10
" Liver—Chi Koo	10
Pork, Chop—Chi Fai Kwai	22
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	22
" Leg—Chu Poi	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	20
" Kook	10
" Heart—Yeung Sum	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Coi	22
Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	20
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Oapons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	18
Doves—Pan Kan	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	53
" Halaan—Hoi Nam Kai	28
Geese—Nga	20
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	20
Ngo	—
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	—
Hare—To Chai	—
Partridge—Che Kiao	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	25
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	25
Quail—Um Chuan	—
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	—
Snipe—Sa Chai	—
Turkeys, Canton—Fo Kai Kung	20
" Hien—Na	—
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Stip	—
Teal, Shanghai, Stip	—
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sui	—
Ap	—

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	11
Bream—Bin Yu	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Mok Yu	16
Crabs—Hoi	20
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	20
Grass Snapper—Mok Yu	16
Little Fish—Mok Yu	16
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	10
Kela, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	16
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
" Yellow—Wong Sin	28
Frog—Tien Kai	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan	32
Gudgong—Pak Kup Yu	20
Herrings—Tao Pak	28
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	28
Loach—Wa Yu	16
Lochee—Lung Ha	16
Mackerel—Chi Yu	16
Mullet—Mok Yu	16
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Sung Hoo	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	20
Parch—Tui Loo	15
Pike—Fai Pau Fung	20
Plaice—Pai Yu	20
Pomfrit, Black—Hak Chung	22
Pomfrit, White—Pak Chung	22
Pravus—Ming Ha	22
Ray—Fai Pa Yu	22
Rock Fish—Kai Kung	22
Sardine—Chai Yu	22
Sardine, (Green) small water—Kai Yu	22

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau	22
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	25
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping	14
" (Kobe)—Tin Chun Ping	14
" Small—Hoi Tong	7
" Custard—Fan Lai Chai	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	—
" (brides), Macao—Sang Sheng	—
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	14
Carambola—Yeung Tau	10
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsai	30
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	6
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	6
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con	24
" Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	5
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsai per 100	5.00
Oranges, Tim Chang	15
" Small—Tai Kuit	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kuit	—
Olives—Pak Lam	—
Passion Fruit	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	15
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	9
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	18
Peanuts, Fa Sang	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Chio	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	10
" 2nd quality—Ching-ang	5
" Paw-lau	—
Platains—Tai Chiu	4
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	12
Walnuts, Hop Too	11
" Green—Sung Hop Too	11
Shanghai Lo Kwai	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	8
Chai Chuk	—
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	—
" Tai	—
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	—
" Pin Tai	—
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	2
Beans, Long—Tung Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tsai	—
Brijala, Green—Chung Yuen Ker	7
Brijala, Red—Hung Kai	7
Brassica—Pak Choi	—
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	4
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	3
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	—
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	20
Cassia shoots, bunch—Kam Shun	—
Cauliflower, Large side—Tai Yeh Choi	—
" Fe	—
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	—
Choi-fo	—
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fo	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	12
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	5
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	—
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	—
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu	10
" Red—Hung Pa	8
" Green—Chung Lat Chiu	8
Curry Sinf, English—Ka Lai Choi Lin	8
Cucumbers—Cheung Kwa	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwai	20
Garlic—Suen Tai	8
Ginger, young—Sung Tas Kung	6
" old—Lo Kung	6
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lai Kan	11
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	—
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	4
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	8
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	8
Musk Melon	—
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Cho Kho	45
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	6
" Green—Sung Chung	—
" Shai—Shung Hoi Chung Tau	—
" Japan—Yat Poon	—
Okra—Mo Ker	—
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai	12.00
Grass Pea	—
Green Peas—Chung Tai	11
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shai	—
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	—
" Tai	—
" Japan—Yat Poon Shai Tai	—
" American—Fa Ri	—
" Foochow—Fuk Chan Shai Tai	—
" Macao—Oh Moon	—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	—
Rhubarb	—
Shalots—Oon Chung Tai	8
Splage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	—
Splage—Yin Choi	6
Tomatoes—Fan Kai	10
Taro—Wu Tai	—
Taratips, Pan-d (Long)—Low Pak	—
" English—Yeung Low Pak	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa	—
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Choi	—
" Caltrops—Lau Kwa	—
" Lily Roots—Liu Ngan	—
Yam—Yat Shai	—







